

BOROUGH of GLOSSOP



**ANNUAL
REPORT**

of the

Medical Officer of Health

F. COCKCROFT, M.A., L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S., D.P.H.

and

The Sanitary Inspector

E. DUNSMORE, M.R.San.I., M.S.I.A.

FOR THE YEAR

1949

PREFACE.



To the Minister of Health and

To the Mayor, Aldermen and Burgesses of the
Borough of Glossop.

At the commencement of the century the infant mortality rate in Glossop was 126.83 per thousand live births. In 1949 a new low level of 32.25 was reached. This means that, whereas in 1900 one child in eight died before reaching its first birthday, today only one child in thirty-one fails to survive its first year.

The death rate for the Borough is high. The reason for this is because Glossop has a large percentage of old people. It is interesting to note that, in 1921, 5.5% of the town's population was 65 or over, whereas today, the percentage has risen to approximately 15%. The standardized death rate, obtained by using the comparability factor, is 11.9 which is almost the same as the death rate for England and Wales.

No undue prevalence of infectious diseases was revealed by notifications received.

Health improvement of the Borough is linked up with housing more than any other single factor. The position is very complicated as there are so many sub-standard dwellings. As soon as the Health Department is able to make a new survey, the exact number of unfit houses will be revealed.

Before schemes involving clearance and large scale demolition can be considered, there must be alternative accommodation available. The likelihood of this seems rather remote. In the meantime many people continue to live in conditions which are not conducive to good health.

Property owners, in some cases, cannot afford to bring their houses up to modern requirements owing to the high cost of repairs and the inability to recover their expenditure from the rents. Even if a grant under the 1949 Housing Act is applied for a substantial sum has still to be found and it would be a long time before this was recovered from the rent, which would not have been increased very much.

Not every family can afford the rent of a new Council House even if they could get one, without some deprivation. This may take the form of less food and clothing, rather than other less essential luxuries. The problem is certainly not answered by building Council houses, at their post-war rentals, for everybody.

The problem of the aged grows year by year as their numbers increase. Very few old people want to leave their homes even when incapacitated by old age or infirmity. A number of them cannot lead a normal home life without some assistance.

A satisfactory home help scheme as envisaged under the National Health Service Act will probably be insufficient to meet their requirements for many years. It is here that valuable community service could be performed by any organisation who could arrange for daily visitations and help to those old people who require assistance, which is not available to them from friends and relations.

In 1949 no use was made of the power of Section 47 of the National Assistance Act of 1948 and although some cases had to be considered, alternative arrangements were able to be made.

The provision of clean food is of paramount importance to-day when so many food handlers are involved. Nearly everyone realises it is important that they should wash their hands after going to the lavatory. For a long time local school children and the general public have had to put up with obsolete and inadequate lavatory, and particularly washing facilities at the schools, at the public conveniences and in many cases at home. Some people may attain clean habits, but I am convinced that the general standard of cleanliness will rise only when readily accessible means of attaining this are generally available.

The work of the Health Department increased during 1949 and a great burden of this fell on the shoulders of the Sanitary Inspector when he had to take up inspection of meat at Stalybridge. There is a need of an additional Sanitary Inspector who would spread the load and enable more than ever to be accomplished by the department.

Your obedient Servant,

F. COCKCROFT,

M.A., L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S., D.P.H.
Medical Officer of Health.

**To the Mayor, Aldermen, Councillors and
Burgesses of the Borough of Glossop.**

Your Worship and Gentlemen,

Following the precedent set last year this is a combined report of the Medical Officer of Health and Sanitary Inspector and it has been our endeavour to make it comprehensive, informative and interesting.

Since the last war many local authorities have lost many of their powers and duties in several fields of work. Maternity and Child Welfare, Health Visiting, Hospitals, etc., came under the control of other bodies in 1948, but a study of this report will leave no one in doubt as to the ever increasing amount of work coming within the scope of the Sanitary Department.

Food and drink is the subject of continuous legislation. New Milk and Dairy Regulations which provide for a cleaner and safer milk supply came into operation in October, 1949. Food standards and labelling requirements are bringing more and more foods under control in such a way that the purchaser has full knowledge of the composition of the commodity purchased. Ice-cream is the subject of special legislation and extra attention for cleanliness and a chemical standard for it will no doubt become law in the not very far distant future. The increase in communal feeding has led to an increase in the number of food poisoning cases throughout the country as a whole, though in Glossop we have been very fortunate in not having any serious outbreak. During the year under review the Health Department took an active part in the National Clean Food Campaign. The exceptional high temperatures during ten months of the year, made matters of cleanliness even more urgent. Perusal of this report will indicate the great amount of time absorbed in the inspection and sampling of food and drink and premises connected therewith.

With regard to nuisances, very little has been achieved other than to attend to complaints received. This state of affairs is not satisfactory. It should be possible to spend more time on the investigation and improvement of the sanitary circumstances of the district.

As will be observed from the notes herein the attention given to atmospheric pollution due to smoke has met with some measure of success for which my thanks are due to the engineers and boiler-firemen of industrial firms in the area. I would say that in general during the colder weather the chief cause of smoke haze over Glossop is due to the domestic chimney. It is during the shorter hours of daylight that the maximum penetration of light with its health-giving ultra violet rays—which possess poor penetrative powers—is most needed. It would seem to be an economic proposition for the nation as a whole, if the Government could evolve some scheme whereby the owners of property were encouraged to replace the old inefficient grates by those of

approved design such as are now compulsory in new council houses. It would mean less work for the housewife, greater efficiency and comfort, a cleaner atmosphere, a saving in the Nation's coal, less damage to buildings and vegetation and healthier conditions under which to live. It is not suggested that this is a smoky town as dirty atmospheres go, but it could be improved considerably. The electrification of the railway will partly remove one source of pollution and the domestic chimneys will then be more than ever responsible for any smoke over our town.

It is to be hoped that before very long, the inhabitants of the Borough will benefit from the efforts of the Town Council in their endeavour to make provision for sewage disposal arrangements adequate to serve the increasing needs of the area for this is an urgent matter.

Better housing conditions are demanded by a large section of the community. Brief notes on housing and other matters appear under the various headings and sections of the report, which also include reference to shops inspections perhaps to a greater extent than in former years.

My regret in compiling details for this report, is to find that more work has not been covered; the surface only is skimmed. There is so much more which could and ought to have been done, but the present staffing of the Department does not permit this.

I am grateful to the Chairmen and Members of the various Committees, Officials, Dr. Cockcroft and my Staff, for help and support during the year.

I am,

Your obedient Servant,

E. DUNSMORE, M.R.San.I., M.S.I.A.,

Sanitary and Housing Inspector.

Food and Drugs Inspector.

Meat and Food Inspector.

Inspector, Diseases of Animals Acts.

Officer Appointed, Explosives Acts.

Shops Inspector.

Rodent Officer.

Sanitary Inspector's Office,

July, 1950.

Section A.

Statistics of the Area.

Section A.—Statistics of the Area.

Area: Land, 3,324 acres. Water, 17 acres.

Population (Gamesley included): 17,930 (Registrar General, 1949).

Number of Inhabited Houses (Census 1931), 5,454; 1949, 6,109.

Number of families or separate occupiers (Census 1931), 5,466.

Rateable Value, £92,745 1st April, 1949.

Sum represented by a penny rate, £357 (estimated) 1949-50.

	Live Births.		Deaths. under 1 year.	
	M	F	M	F
Totals	145	134	5	4
Legitimate	137	127	5	4
Illegitimate	8	7	—	—

	Still Births.	
	M.	F.
Total	6	3
Legitimate	5	3
Illegitimate	1	—

Total Deaths under 1 year, 9.

Total Live Births for I.M., 279.

Deaths at all ages (M.) 130, (F.) 137. Total 267.

Death Rate (R.G.) 14.89. Comparability Factor 0.8.

Infantile Mortality Rate 32.25.

Birth Rate 15.56.

Number of women dying in, or in consequence of,
childbirth:—

From Sepsis	0
From other causes	0

Deaths from Measles (all ages)	0
„ Whooping Cough (all ages)	1
„ Diarrhoea (under 2 years)	2
„ Diphtheria	0
„ Scarlet Fever	0
„ Smallpox	0
„ Influenza	3
„ Encephalitis (Acute Infantile)	0
„ Typhoid and Paratyphoid	0
„ Cerebro-Spinal Fever	0

Birth-rates, Civilian Death-rates, Analysis of Mortality, Maternal Mortality and Case rates for certain Infectious Diseases in the Year 1949.

Provisional figures based on Weekly and Quarterly Returns.

	England and Wales	126 C.Bs. and Great Towns including London	148 Smaller Towns Resident Pop. 25,000-50,000 at 1931 Census	London Adm. County	Glossop Borough
* Rates per 1,000 Civilian Population					
Live Births	16.7†	18.7	18.0	18.5	15.56
Still Births	0.39†	0.47	0.40	0.37	0.50
Deaths :—					
All Causes	11.7†	12.5	11.6	12.2	14.89
Typhoid and Paratyphoid	—	—	—	—	—
Tuberculosis	0.45	0.52	0.42	0.52	0.05
Whooping Cough ...	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.05
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—
Influenza	0.15	0.15	0.14	0.11	0.16
Smallpox	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia	0.51	0.56	0.49	0.59	0.27
Acute Poliomyelitis & Polio-encephalitis	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.01	—
Food Poisoning	0.14	0.16	0.14	0.19	—
Rates per 1,000 Live Births :—					
Deaths under 1 Year of age	32§	37	30	29	32.25
Deaths from Diarrhoea and Enteritis under 2 years of age ...	3.0	3.8	2.4	1.7	0.11
* Rates per 1,000 Civilian Population					
Notifications :—					
Typhoid Fever	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	—
Paratyphoid Fever...	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.01	—
Cerebro Spinal Fever	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.02	—
Scarlet Fever	1.63	1.72	1.83	1.46	1.50
Whooping Cough ...	2.39	2.44	2.39	1.70	0.22
Diphtheria	0.04	0.05	0.04	0.07	—
Erysipelas	0.19	0.20	0.19	0.17	0.05
Smallpox	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	8.95	8.91	9.18	8.54	4.46
Pneumonia	0.80	0.91	0.65	0.55	0.22
Acute Poliomyelitis	0.13	0.13	0.12	0.18	0.05
Acute Polio-encepha- litis	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.01	—
Rates per 1,000 Total Births (Live and Still) :-					
(a) Notifications :-					
Puerperal Fever and Pyrexia	6.31	8.14	5.30	§6.82	—

* A dash (—) signifies that there were no deaths or notifications.

§ Per 1,000 related births

† Rates per 1,000 Total Population

	* Maternal Mortality—per 1,000 Total (Live and Still) Births. England and Wales and Glossop			
	No. 140 Abortion with Sepsis	No. 141 Abortion without Sepsis	No. 147 Puerperal Infections	Nos. 142-6 148-150 Other
England and Wales ...	0.11	0.05	0.11	0.71
Glossop... ..	—	—	—	—
	* Abortion — Mortality per million women aged 15—44.		England and Wales and Glossop	
	No. 140 With Sepsis		No. 141 Without Sepsis	
England and Wales ...	8		4	
Glossop... ..	—		—	

* A dash (—) signifies that there were no deaths

CAUSES OF DEATH IN GLOSSOP M.B., 1949. (Civilians Only).

	M.	F.		M.	F.
All Causes	130	137	Other Respiratory		
Typhoid Fever, etc.	0	0	Diseases	0	2
Measles	0	0	Peptic Ulcer ...	1	1
Scarlet Fever ...	0	0	Diarrhœa, e t c .		
Whooping Cough	0	1	(under 2 years)	1	1
Diphtheria	0	0	Appendicitis ...	0	0
Influenza	3	0	Other Digestive		
Encephalitis			Diseases	2	4
(Acute Infantile)	0	0	Nephritis	12	10
Cerebro-Spinal			Puerperal Sepsis ...	0	0
Fever	0	0	Other Puerperal		
Respiratory Tuber-			Causes	0	0
culosis	1	0	Prematurity ...	3	1
Other Tuberculosis	0	0	Congenital Causes	1	0
Syphilis	0	0	Suicide	2	1
General Paralysis			Road Traffic ...	1	1
of Insane, etc. ...	0	0	Other Violence ...	3	4
Diabetes	3	1	All other Causes ...	13	16
Cerebro Hæmorrhage, etc.	22	19	Cancer. M. F.		
Heart Disease ...	29	43	Of Stomach, etc.	4	2
Other Circulatory			Of buc: cav: and		
Diseases	1	3	Oesoph: (M.),		
Bronchitis	9	9	Uterus (F.) ...	0	3
Pneumonia	2	3	Of Breast	0	5
			Other Forms ...	17	7

BIRTH RATES, DEATH RATES AND POPULATION FIGURES, 1891-1949.

Period.	Birth Rate.		Death Rate.		Population.	
1891—1900	...	27	...	20.4	...	22416 (1891)
1901—1910	...	22	...	16.4	...	21526 (1901)
1911—1920	...	17	...	14.4	...	21688 (1911)
1921—1930	...	14.3	...	13.5	...	20870 (1921)
1931—1940	...	11	...	14.6	...	19720 (1931)
1941	...	12	...	15	...	20001 (1931)
						with Gamesley.
1942	...	13.6	...	13.8	...	18030
1943	...	15	...	15.6	...	17594
1944	...	14.7	...	15.1	...	17150
1945	...	13.45	...	13.56	...	16950
1946	...	18.8	...	13.9	...	17740
1947	...	20.04	...	16.1	...	17610
1948	...	16.47	...	14.96	...	17850
1949	...	15.56	...	14.89	...	17930

Figures for 1931 and previously Census figures.

1942- 1949—Registrar General's figures.

Section B.

General Provision of Health
Services in the Area.

Section B.—General Provision of Health Services in the Area.

Public Health Officers:

F. Cockcroft, M.A., L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S., D.P.H.
Medical Officer of Health.

E. Dunsmore, M.R.San.I., M.S.I.A.
Sanitary Inspector.

Laboratory Facilities:

County Council Laboratory,
Harri Heap, Esq., Consulting Analyst, Manchester. 14.
District Infirmary, Ashton-under-Lyne.
Public Health Laboratory, Monsall Hospital, M/c. 10.

Specimens and Samples examined, 1949.

The following are particulars of specimens and samples examined in the County Laboratory, Derby; Public Health Laboratory, Manchester; and the District Infirmary Ashton-u-Lyne.

GENERAL DISEASES.

Specimens:	No.
Diphtheria	19
Alimentary Infection	7
Hæmolytic Streptococci	25
Vincent's Angina	16
Tuberculosis	2
	—
	69
	—

MILK.

Samples taken:	No.
Bacteriological Count	0
B. Coli	0
Methylene Blue	33
Tuberculosis	31
Brucella Abortus	0
Gerber Tests by Sanitary Inspector ...	7
Phosphatase Test	3
Chemical Analysis	22
	—
	96
	—

WATER.

Samples taken :	No.
Bacteriological	28
Chemical	1
Plumbo-solvency	9
	—
	38
	—

FOOD AND DRUGS (other than Milk and Water).

Samples taken :	No.
Chemical - Miscellaneous	40
Methylene Blue - Ice Cream	36
	—
	76
	—

INFANT MORTALITY.

The Infant Mortality rate in 1949 was 32.25 and in 1948 37.41. For the five years ending 1945 the rate was 44.1 and for the ten years ending 1940, 49.2.

HOSPITAL SERVICES.

Hospital Services for the Area are provided by the Ashton, Hyde and Glossop Hospital Management Committee under the control of the Manchester Regional Hospital Board. Wood's Hospital is now being utilised to the best advantage for all.

The personal health services are provided by the Derbyshire County Council. They are making every effort to make them as efficient as possible but are handicapped in some instances by local conditions. For example a home help service cannot be provided unless local people will come forward prepared to do this valuable and necessary work.

REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL.

A fortnightly collection of refuse is maintained throughout the district and disposal is by means of the biological process of controlled tipping.

There is no refuse destructor plant in the Borough.

The service of collection and disposal is under the control of the Borough Surveyor. The Health Department inspects and services the tips for the control of rodent and insect infestations.

Section C.

Sanitary Circumstances of the Area.

Section C.— Sanitary Circumstances of the Area.

WATER.

The 6,109 dwelling houses are supplied with water as follows:—

(a)	Direct to houses from mains	6079
(b)	By means of stand-pipes	—
(c)	By means of private supply, wells, etc. ...	30

The Swineshaw Supply requires only the addition of lime to counteract acidity, but the Hadfield Water is treated with alumino ferric, lime and chalk and is subjected to rapid sand filtration and chlorination.

WATER SUPPLY.

The Borough Water Supply is obtained from two main sources, viz: Swineshaw Reservoir and Hadfield Reservoirs which are fed by moorland streams. A careful watch has been maintained over the water supplies during the year under review.

Tables 1 to 5 set out details of bacteriological examinations of raw and treated water, chemical and plumbo-solvency samples.

Samples taken:—

Bacteriological	... ..	28
Chemical	... ..	1
Plumbo-solvency	... ..	9

Quality of Supply — Main Supplies.

In every instance the drinking water sampled from Town's mains supply was reported upon favourably—credit for this must go to the Engineer, Mr. G. Faulds, and his staff. One sample "A" (Tables 4 and 5) taken from Hadfield main supply gave a dangerously high lead content. This was found to be due to a suspension of full treatment of the supply during the carrying out of maintenance work at the filter house.

Spring and Well Supplies.

The Spring (dug well) supplying the Cemetery Lodge was found to be polluted and lead solvent (see tables 2—5). Remedial measures and replacement of lead piping by copper piping gave satisfactory analysis figures when sampled in February, 1950.

Work to obviate contamination of the well water at Hill Top House had not been commenced at the year end. Immediately the unsatisfactory report was received, instructions were given to consumers to boil the water prior to drinking.

Quantity of Supply.

Between 1st April and 30th Sept., 1949, there were 110 days without rain, and from 11th June to 13th July, 1949, there were 32 consecutive days without rain. Swineshaw Reservoir, serving over two thirds of the Borough, has a capacity of 56 million gallons and there are on an average 600,000 gallons used from this source per day. In November, 1949, the level of Swineshaw Reservoir fell 13ft. 6ins. and left only 36 days supply.

The Corporation have had a scheme approved by the Ministry of Health for extension, repair and utilisation of Windy Harbour Reservoir, but owing to several factors a start has not been made.

To meet the ever increasing demand for water, industrial and domestic, it is most essential that the scheme be put in hand at the very earliest opportunity.

SWIMMING BATHS.

More frequent sampling was carried out at the Public Baths.

As indicated in Table 2 some samples were not considered to be satisfactory but a careful watch on the efficiency of chlorination gave satisfactory results at later dates.

WATER SAMPLES—BACTERIOLOGICAL.

Table I.

Date of Collection	Our Ref. No.	Lab. Ref. No.	Place of Collection	Supply	Probable No. Coliform Bacilli per 100 ml. MacConkey 2 days 37 deg. C.	Approx. Proportions of Fæcal and Non-Fæcal Coli per cent.
10/ 1/49	1	394	Dairy, Hobroyd, Tap...	Spring Water	0	0
"	2	393	155, Padfield Main Rd., House Tap ...	Hadfield Reservoirs	0	0
3/ 3/49	3	6267	Filter House, Padfield Raw Water ...	"	0	0
"	4	6268	Filter House, Padfield Treated Water ...	"	0	0
"	5	6269	155, Padfield Main Rd. House Tap ...	"	0	0
"	6	6270	Municipal Buildings Clinic Tap ...	Swineshaw Reservoir	0	0
7/ 4/49	7	9821	129, Station Road, House Tap ...	Hadfield Reservoirs	0	0
5/ 9/49	20	24076	Hill Top House, House Tap ...	Well Water	More than 180	100% Fæcal
4/10/49	21	27314	45, Platt Street, House Tap ...	Hadfield Reservoirs	0	0
"	22	27315	Municipal Buildings Clinic Tap ...	Swineshaw Reservoir	0	0
24/10/49	26	29954	Dug Well in Cemetery	Spring Water	More than 180	100% Fæcal
"	27	29956	Spring Water Cemetery	"	25	100% Fæcal
6/12/49	28	36528	Spring Water Cemetery C.I. Pipe ...	"	1	100% Non-Fæcal

Table 2.

PUBLIC SWIMMING BATH (WOOD'S)

Date of Collection	Our Ref. No.	Lab. Ref. No.	Place of Collection	Supply	Probable No. Coliform Bacilli per 100 ml. MacConkey 2 days 37 deg. C.	Approx. Proportions of Faecal and Non-Faecal Coli per cent.
7/ 4/49	8	9822	Wood's Bath ... Inlet	Swineshaw Reservoir Treated Water	0	0
"	9	9823	" " Outlet		8	100% Non-Faecal
"	10	9824	" " Centre		0	0
19/ 5/49	11	14249	" " Outlet	"	0	0
"	12	14250	" " Centre	"	0	0
"	13	14251	" " Inlet	"	0	0
10/ 8/49	14	21854	" " Inlet	"	5	20% Faecal
"	15	21852	" " Centre	"	1	0% Faecal
"	16	21853	" " Outlet	"	2	50% Faecal
5/ 9/49	17	24073	" " Outlet	"	0	0
"	18	24075	" " Centre	"	0	0
"	19	24074	" " Inlet	"	0	0
4/10/49	23	27311	" " Outlet	"	0	0
"	24	27312	" " Centre	"	0	0
"	25	27313	" " Inlet	"	0	0

Table 3. WATER SAMPLES —CHEMICAL.

Report on sample collected from spring in Cemetery 6/12/49

Results expressed in parts per million.

Colour	Blue
Turbidity	None
Opalescence	None
Smell	None
Oxygen absorbed at 27 deg. C. ...	0.04
Free and saline ammonia (as NH ₃)...	0.0020
Albuminoid ammonia	0.0440
Nitrites	None
Nitrates	1.00
Chlorides as (C L)	17.00
Hardness—Temporary	None
—Permanent	110.0
—Total	110.0
Reaction pH. 3.5	
Alkalinity in normal terms.	
Sample is acid ...	700.0
Lead Content	None
Action on bright lead foil	
24 hours exposure ...	4.0

Table 4.

WATER SAMPLES—PLUMBO-SOLVENCY (ONLY).

Key	Date	Our Ref. No.	Lab. Ref. No.	Place of Collection	Supply	Treatment
A	4/ 1/49	W.C. 1	500	83, Hadfield Road, Tap	Hadfield Reservoirs ...	Treated
B	4/ 1/49	W.C. 2	501	Community House, Tap	Swineshaw Reservoir ...	"
C	17/ 2/49	W.C. 3	516	74, Sheffield Road, Tap	Swineshaw Reservoir ...	"
D	17/ 2/49	W.C. 4	516	145, Hadfield Road, Tap	Hadfield Reservoirs ...	"
E	3/ 3/49	W.C. 5	526	15, Sheffield Road, Tap	Swineshaw Reservoir ...	"
F	3/ 3/49	W.C. 6	526	Hadfield Library, Tap	Hadfield Reservoirs ...	"
G	6/ 9/49	W.C. 7	572	Dinting Lodge, Tap ...	Hadfield Reservoirs ...	"
H	6/ 9/49	W.C. 8	573	Municipal Buildings, Clinic Waiting Room Tap	Swineshaw Reservoir ...	"
J	29/10/49	W.C. 9	575	Well in Cemetery Tap	Spring Supply	Nil

Table 5. Reports on Plumbo-Solvency.

Parts per million.

Key (refer to Table 4)	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	J
Lead Content	0.8	0.4	None	None	None	None	0.2	None	0.6
Action on lead, 24 hrs.	1.6	0.8	less than 0.10	0.20	1.8	1.2	0.5	0.8	6.0
Hardness—Temporary	10.0	10.0	5.0	5.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	5.0
Permanent	30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0	25.0	30.0	25.0	35.0	40.0
Total	40.0	40.0	35.0	35.0	35.0	40.0	35.0	45.0	45.0
Alkalinity in normal terms	200	200	100	100	200	200	200	200	100
pH	6.5	7.5	8.0	7.5	7.5	7.5	8.0	8.5	5.0
Chlorides	—	—	—	—	—	—	11.0	12.0	15.0

Samples containing more than 1/20th grain of lead per gallon, are considered to be unsatisfactory.
 (One twentieth of a grain per gallon = 0.7 parts per million)

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.

No important change. Extensions to new housing sites were made.

RIVERS AND STREAMS.

During 1949 the Rivers Mersey and Irwell Catchment Board carried out extensive works for the removal of shoals and widening of the River Etherow at Melandra in order to alleviate flooding in the Woolleybridge and Brookfield Areas. It is understood that steps are being taken to replace the existing sluice gates on the river near the sewage works, by a newer type which will automatically release flood water and contribute to the prevention of flooding of the area.

SANITARY ACCOMMODATION.

The approximate number of Sanitary Conveniences, Ash Bins, etc., in the Borough is as follows: Privy Middens 1, Pail Closets 35, Ash Bins 4,150, Ashpits 20. Waste-Water Conveniences 466, and Fresh-Water Conveniences 4,198. These figures include accommodation at farm premises.

Schools.

In March, 1949, an inspection was made of the closet accommodation provided at each of the schools in the Borough. Ten of the seventeen schools listed have the insanitary type of trough closet. One was found to be flushed three times weekly, two once daily after school hours, one four times daily, and one each hour. At two further schools the washdown type of pedestals were flushed in a similar manner to the above mentioned.

According to Ministry of Education Regulations, 1945, the sanitary accommodation provided at nine schools is insufficient in numbers.

Urinal accommodation is of an insanitary type without flushing arrangements.

The Health Committee gave instructions for the defects to be brought to the notice of the authorities concerned, and this was done.

Table 6.

(1). NUISANCES, ACTION TAKEN AND RESULTS
including Nuisances re Houses.

Sanitary Inspections	...	...	...	...	1300
Statutory Notices Served	...	...	...	...	20
*Informal Notices Served	...	...	...	...	499
	No. of Informal Notices Served by Sanitary Inspector.	No. of Legal Notices Served by Local Authority.	No. of Nuisances Abated with or without Notice.		
Drainage—					
No disconnection of Waste Pipe	—	...	—	...	5
Defective Waste Pipe, Traps, Inlets and Drains	61	...	1	...	61
Drains Obstructed	...	...	...	...	...
Closets and Ashpits—					
Defective Privies, Pail Closets, and Ashpits	2	...	—	...	2
Conversion of Privies into W.C.'s	—	...	—	...	—
Conversion of Pail Closets into W.C.'s	—	...	—	...	—
Conversion of Privies into Pail Closets	—	...	—	...	—
Defective Water Closets	17	...	1	...	23
Provision of Additional Water Closets	1	...	—	...	—
Provision of Portable Ashbins	128	...	—	...	316
Dirty Closets	2	...	—	...	2
Conversion of Ashpits to Bins	2	...	—	...	2
„ W.W.C.'s to W.C.'s	4	...	—	...	4
Other Defects—					
Paving of Courts and Yards	—	Notices mostly issued under Public Health Acts	16	...	1
Roofs, Eaves Spouts, and Down Spouts	56				47
Sinks	1				—
Insufficient Ventilation	1				—
Windows	28				16
Dampness	44				21
Water in Cellars	6	...	—	...	7
Water Supply	7	...	—	...	18
Overcrowding	2	...	—	...	—
Foul Condition of Houses	7	...	—	...	18
Offensive Accumulations	6	...	1	...	18
Animals Improperly Kept	—	...	—	...	—
Pigsties	—	...	—	...	—
Smoke Nuisances	6	...	—	...	7
Urinals	—	...	—	...	—
Nuisances not specified above	118	...	1	...	108
	* 499		20		676

*Includes informal follow-up letters. Figure of 499 includes 230 preliminary notices and 269 letters, but does not include verbal requests. Twenty legal notices refer to 20 premises.

	No. on Register	Inspections Made	Notices Served	Nuisances Abated with or without Notice
Dairies, (38), Cowsheds (67), Milkshops (33)	138	106	—	12
Bakehouses in use	52	117	—	25
* Slaughterhouses (Closed)... ..	14	10	—	2
Offensive Trades	5	8	—	2
Common Lodging Houses (Closed)	—	—	—	—
	209	241	—	41

* Several used for killing under licence.

(2). NUISANCE JOURNAL, 1949.

Number of Complaints received	454
„ „ nuisances recorded after investigation	735
„ „ „ outstanding from 1948	124
„ „ informal notices served	499
„ „ statutory notices served	20
„ „ nuisances abated	676
„ „ „ outstanding at year end	183

Table 7. SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA.

The following is a summary of the inspections made during the year.

Bakeries	117
Camping Sites	—
Canning Factory	26
Carts and Vans	7
Catering Licenses	12
C.L. Houses	—
Council Houses	164
Court Proceedings	—
Cow Sheds	76
Dairies	30
Diseases of Animals Acts	2
Explosives Acts	6
Factories	154
Food Poisoning	—
Food Standards and Labelling	12
Houses—L.-in-Ldgs.	—
Housing Acts	9
Infectious Diseases	164
Inns	6
Kitchen Waste	120
Markets	95
Merchandise Marks Act	6
Offensive Trades	8

Table 7.—continued

Offices—P.H.A., 1936	...	...	...	...	6
Overcrowding	...	...	...	...	6
Preserved Food Premises	...	...	...	...	109
Priority Work	...	...	...	...	15
Rag Flock Act	...	...	...	...	2
Rodent Control (R. and M.)	...	...	...	...	584
Schools	...	...	...	...	26
Shops—Butchers	...	...	...	...	497
„ —Fried Fish...	...	...	...	...
„ —Other	...	...	...	...
Slaughter-houses	...	...	...	...	10
Smoke Abatement	...	...	...	...	59
Swimming Baths	...	...	...	...	5
Tents, Vans and Sheds	...	...	...	...	3
Verminous Premises (not R. and M.)	...	...	...	...	39
Warehouses	...	...	...	...	2
Sanitary Inspector's Journal	...	...	...	...	1300
TOTAL					3677

KITCHEN WASTE BINS.

We have 28 Bins fixed at various positions in the Borough. These are used as receptacles for waste foodstuffs, scraps, etc. The contents are removed by various Pig Clubs, Farmers and Pig-keepers. This waste food is all boiled before being used for animal feeding.

NEW BUILDINGS, ALTERATIONS AND EXTENSIONS.

Alterations and additions to Dwelling-houses	...	20
Alterations and additions to Industrial Premises	...	12
Other new buildings, alterations and extensions	...	22

DAIRIES, COWSHEDS AND MILKSHOPS.

The number of registered milksellers residing in the Borough is 71. This figure is made up as follows: 33 Milkshops (retailing bottled milk) and 38 Dairies. There are also 12 persons supplying milk who reside outside the Borough.

It will be observed that 12 nuisances in connection with dairies were remedied during the year.

Improvements.

During 1949 the following improvements were effected to cowsheds or dairy premises:—

Works.	Number.
Windows Repaired	4
Shed Roofs Repaired	2
Water Supply improved	1
Boiler installed for cleansing and sterilizing	1

FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.

(Including Factory Bakehouses).

Total number of Factories on the register:—

With power	159
Without power	10
	<hr/>
	169
	<hr/>

Table 8. (1).—Inspection.

Premises.	Number of		
	Inspections	Written Notices	Prosecutions
Factories with Mechanical power	141	4	—
Factories without mechanical power	13	—	—
Other premises	—	—	—
Total	154	4	—

(2).—Cases in which Defects were found.

Particulars.	No. of cases in which defects were found.				No. of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
Want of cleanliness (S.1.)	3	3	—	—	—
Overcrowding (S.2.)	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable Temperature (S.3.) ...	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate Ventilation (S.4.)	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6.) ...	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7.):—					
(a) Insufficient ...	7	6	—	1	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective ...	14	9	—	2	—
(c) Not separate for sexes ...	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Out-work)	3	3	—	—	—
Total	27	21	—	3	—

A total of 154 inspections was recorded during 1949, and revealed:—

(a)	Factories other than Factory Bakehouses	24 defects
(b)	Factory Bakehouses 	3 „
		<hr/> 27 <hr/>

(3).—Outwork (Sec. 110 and 111).

The number of persons employed in classes of work specified by regulations of the Secretary of State in places other than the factory (mainly the home) are as follows:—

Wearing Apparel	... ... ... ... ...	24
Brush Making	... ... ... ... ...	30
		<hr/>
	Total	54
		<hr/>

BAKEHOUSES.

The total number of Bakehouses in use in the Borough is 52. One hundred and seventeen inspections were made and 25 defects or offences recorded under the P.H. Acts, F. and D. Acts and Factory Acts. Details of those dealt with other than by way of the Factories Act and included under figures relating to factories were:—

Defects or Offences.	Cases.
Limewashing overdue 	12
Insanitary conditions 	7
Structural defects 	3
	<hr/> 22 <hr/>

OFFICES.

Six visits were made and the accommodation provided in each case was satisfactory.

CAMPING SITES.

No applications were received for the use of sites for camping purposes.

TENTS, VANS AND SHEDS.

Three visits were made. No action was necessary.

PUBLIC HOUSES.

Notice was served for the remedy of insanitary conditions at one Public House and it was complied with.

THE RAG FLOCK ACTS, 1911-1928.

The only firm in the Borough engaged in the manufacture of rag flock closed down during the year.

OFFENSIVE TRADES.

There are five registered Tripe Dressing establishments on the Borough Register, but only four are in constant use.

Eight visits were made and two defects were recorded and remedied.

SMOKE ABATEMENT.

The effort to secure a reduction in smoke emission from factory chimneys was continued.

Twenty-four local firms were invited to send their boiler-firemen to a course of instruction in boiler-house practice held at the Technical School, Stalybridge, commencing in May 1949, for eleven weeks, one evening per week. Six names were sent in from firms wishing to take advantage of the opportunity.

Twenty-seven smoke observations were made during the year and in each of three instances the emission, in the opinion of the Sanitary Inspector, was considered to be such as to constitute a nuisance. Visits to the works and interviews with the Engineer in charge were sufficient to effect remedies.

Circulars were sent out to all Council house tenants using domestic stoves, requesting them to burn only smokeless fuel.

It can be said that Glossop does not suffer unduly from an industrial smoke menace. Several factory chimneys set a fine example of efficient combustion. The Ministry of Health now demands the installation of approved grates in new Council houses, which will burn either smokeless fuel or bituminous fuel much more efficiently. It would be sound investment on the public health side if such a requirement could be made regarding the replacement of existing grates in privately owned houses. Financial assistance — by way of grants or increased rents — to owners who install modern smokeless grates in lieu of the 15%-20% efficient, old fashioned coal wasting, smoke producing grates would improve public health, save time and expense in cleaning and decorating, reduce damage to the fabric of buildings, assist vegetation and cultivation; save considerably on the nation's coal supplies and make people generally happier and brighter due to the removal of a psychological depression. Let us let in the light.

SHOPS.

The Sanitary Inspector is also the Shops Inspector, which enables all the provisions of the Shops Acts, Food and Drugs Act, Byelaws etc., to be dealt with at one time thus avoiding duplication of visits by different inspectors.

Quite a large percentage of the shops have been inspected during the year and the register of shops has been brought up to date.

Table 9.

(1). CLASSIFIED LIST OF SHOPS — 1949.

Baker and Confectioner	24
Baker, Confectioner and Cafe	7
Baker, Confectioner and Mixed	11
Baker, Grocery and Mixed	5
Boot and Shoe Shop and Repair Shop ...	6
Boot and Shoe Shop	4
Boot Repairers	9
Broker, General Dealer	1
Butcher	26
Butcher, Baker and Confectioner	1
Cafe and Mixed	1
Cafe and Mixed—Motor Accessories	1
Chemist	5
Chiropody	1
Coal Offices	6
Crockery	2
Cycle Accessories	1
Drapery, Grocery, etc.	3
Dyers and Cleaners	4
Electrical Equipment	5
Fancy Goods, Leathercraft	1
Fancy Goods, Toys and Prams	2
Fish and Chip Shops	27
Florists	3
Food Manufacturers	1
Furniture Repairers	1
General Stores	2
Gents Hairdressers	9
Grate Shops	2
Greengrocery	15
Grocery and Mixed Business	25
Grocery and Provisions	28
Grocery, Greengrocery and Mixed	2
Hardware, General, etc.	14
Herbalist	4
House Furnishings and Cabinet Making	3
Jewellers etc.	3
Knitwear, Baby Linen	1
Ladies and Children's Outfitters	2
Ladies Hairdressers	10
Leather and Grindery	2
Milliners and Drapers	26
Mixed Business and Sweets	14
Motor Accessories etc.	5
Music Stores	1
Newsagents and Mixed Business	4
Newsagents, Stationery and Tobacco ...	11
Opticians	2
Off-License and Grocery	14
Paint, Wallpaper etc.	7
Pet Stores	3

List of shops—continued

Photographic Business and Tobacco	...	1
Picture Framing and Artist	... ..	2
Post Offices	... ..	2
Plumbing and Gas Fittings	... ..	2
Showrooms	... ..	2
Snack Bars	... ..	3
Stationers and Printers	... ..	3
Sub-Post Offices and Mixed Businesses...		3
Sweets and Tobacco	... ..	12
Tailors and Gents Outfitters	... ..	11
Tripe Dressers	... ..	2
Wet Fish	... ..	3
Wet Fish and Greengrocery	... ..	4
Wireless and General Hardware	... ..	1
Wireless, Cycle Shop, Electrical	... ..	2
Wireless etc.	... ..	4
Wool and Fancy Goods	... ..	2
		<hr/>
		426
		<hr/>
Market Stalls (41 tenants)	... ..	48
		<hr/>
	Total	... 474
		<hr/>

(2). SHOPS—CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND.

M/c. Line No.	Defect or Contravention	Found	Notices Served		Remedied	Prosecutions Instituted
			Written	Verbal		
1	Ventilation Unsatisfactory	—	—	—	—	—
2	Temperature—Lack of means	—	—	—	—	—
3	Lighting—inadequate	—	—	—	—	—
4	Meals—facilities lacking	—	—	—	—	—
5	Sanitary Conveniences insufficient	3	1	2	2	—
6	Sanitary Conveniences unsuitable or defective	3	1	2	2	—
7	Washing facilities lacking	2	1	1	2	—
8	Seats, absence of	—	—	—	—	—
9	Records/Notices, not kept	7	—	7	7	—
10	Hours of Employment	—	—	—	—	—
11	Closing Hours	—	—	—	—	—
12	Insanitary Conditions	6	3	3	5	—
13	Disrepair	—	—	—	—	—
14	Other Offences	—	—	—	—	—
		21	6	15	18	—

RATS AND MICE DESTRUCTION.

Work under the Rats and Mice (Destruction) Act, 1919, and the Infestation Order, 1943. continued throughout 1949 under the supervision of the Sanitary Inspector, who is the Rodent Officer for the Borough.

One part-time rodent operator is employed.

Below will be found a Summary of Surface and Sewer Infestations and Treatments for the year ended 31st December, 1949.

Table 10.

(a). Surface Infestations.

	Treated.	Cleared.
Reservoir Rat Infestations (Over 200)	—	—
Major Rat Infestations (20-200)	20	6
Minor Rat Infestations (under 20) ...	34	30
Major Mice Infestations (20-200) ...	1	1
Minor Mice Infestations (under 20) ...	34	34

Where complete clearance was not effected the rat population was greatly reduced and further treatments will be undertaken.

(b). Sewer Maintenance Treatments.

The manholes baited were based on 10% Test Baitings throughout the Borough.

Table 11.

	Treatments.	
	1st Maintenance.	2nd Maintenance.
1. Total number of manholes	520	520
2. Dates of Treatment... ..	13-18/6/49	20-24/12/49
3. Bait base and poison used	Bread Mash and Arsenic.	Sausage Rusk and Zinc Phosphide.
4. Number of Manholes baited	109	63
5. Number of Manholes showing prebait take	16	1
6. Number of Manholes showing complete pre- bait take on one or both days	16	1
7. Scheme of baiting used	Alternate days.	Consecutive days.
8. Number of Manholes test-baited but not included in No. 4 above	24	0

VERMINOUS PREMISES (excluding Rats and Mice).

A total of 82 rooms in 20 premises have been treated by the Health Department staff for clearance of infestations as under:—

Table 12.

Infestations.	Cases.	Treatment.
Bed Bugs	4 ...	D.D.T. Spray
Fleas	6 ...	D.D.T. Powder
Cockroaches	9 ...	D.D.T. Powder
Crickets	1 ...	Gammexane Powder

Insecticides have also been supplied to the public for treatment of small infestations, together with advice slips on how to secure clearance.

During the month of August a plague of crickets on Zion Tip was brought under control by the application of Gammexane tip dressing.

DISINFECTION AND DISINFESTATION.

Notifiable Infectious Disease Cases.

Under this heading the Department disinfected a total of 150 rooms in 34 dwelling houses, chiefly by formaldehyde gas or spray.

In necessitous cases disinfectant and carbolic soap are supplied free for current and terminal disinfection.

Persons nursing patients are supplied with instruction leaflets and advice is given by the Sanitary Inspector. There is no steam disinfecter or refuse destructor in the Borough.

Where steam disinfection of bedding is necessary it is carried out by arrangement with Hyde Municipal Borough.

Non-Notifiable Diseases.

Several rooms and wards at hospitals were disinfected likewise.

Destruction of Bedding, etc.

The Corporation collected and destroyed bedding from 12 premises at the request of the responsible persons.

A standard charge is made for this service in "non-notifiable" cases.

WEATHER.

(By kind permission of the Registrar General).

According to the Quarterly Returns of the Registrar General the mean temperature for England and Wales exceeded the 1906-1935 average during each of ten months of the year 1949. March and May being the two months below the average.

Exceptionally warm weather occurred in April. Over the country as a whole September was probably the warmest since 1895, and October probably the warmest since the exceptional warm October of 1921.

SUMMARY OF RAINFALL

For the Year Ending December, 1949.

January	...	...	...	...	...	...	2.79
February	...	...	...	...	...	...	2.29
March	...	...	...	...	...	...	2.18
April	...	...	...	...	...	...	5.36
May	...	...	...	...	...	...	3.24
June	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.26
July	...	...	...	...	...	...	2.75
August	...	...	...	...	...	...	3.37
September	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.39
October	...	...	...	...	...	...	4.49
November	...	...	...	...	...	...	7.54
December	...	...	...	...	...	...	6.92
							43.58

THE EXPLOSIVES ACTS, 1875-1923.

The number of premises registered for the sale of fireworks was twenty-three.

The annexe for the proper storage of detonators at the brick-works was completed early in the year by the provision of double doors.

THE DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACT, 1894

And Orders made thereunder.

No outbreaks occurred within the Borough during 1949.

Throughout Great Britain the approximate figures supplied by the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries for various diseases were:—

'Table 13.

	Out-		Animals.	
	Breaks.	Attacked.	Slaughtered.	
Anthrax	244	262	—	
Foot and Mouth Disease...	15	—	3034	
Fowl Pest	582	—	—	
Parasitic Mange...	—	—	—	
Sheep Scab	46	—	—	
Swine Fever	5	—	—	

Anthrax outbreaks were up by 100%.

Foot and mouth disease outbreaks were much less in numbers but the total number of animals slaughtered was much higher than last year.

Swine Fever and Sheep Scab outbreaks were down in numbers.

Fowl Pest figures were more than double those for 1948, but only 25% of those for 1947.

Advice and authority for movement in respect of poultry was given as required.

Section D.

Housing Accommodation.

Section D.—Housing Accommodation

Table 14. HOUSING PROGRESS—1949.

New temporary buildings	...	...	...	...	0
Alterations and additions to existing dwellings (adaptations or extensions)					20
The total number of inhabited houses (approx.)	...	...	...	...	6109
Number of New Houses erected during the year:—					
(a) Total	...	...	...	...	9
(b) Included in (a) above as part of Municipal Housing Scheme	...	...	...	...	8
1. Inspection of Dwelling-houses during the Year:—					
(1) (a) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	...	...	...	...	729
(b) Number of inspections made for the Health or Housing Acts	...				1109
(2) (a) Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 and 1932	...	...	...	...	9
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	...	...	...	...	9
(3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	...	...	...		9
(4) Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	...	...	...	...	720
2. Remedy of Defects during the Year Without Service of Formal Notices:—					
Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers	...	...	...	...	625

3. Action under Statutory Powers during the Year:—

(a)—Proceedings under sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936:—

(1)	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	0
(2)	Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices:—	
	(a) By owners	0
	(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	0

(b)—Proceedings under the Public Health Acts:—

(1)	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied ...	19
(2)	Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:—	
	(a) By owners	13
	(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	0

(c)—Proceedings under sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936:—

(1)	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	0
(2)	Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	0

(d)—Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936:—

(1)	N u m b e r of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made	0
(2)	N u m b e r of Separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit	0

4. Housing Act, 1936.—Part IV.—
Overcrowding:—

* (a)	(i)	Number of dwellings over- crowded at the end of the year	—
	(ii)	Number of families dwelling therein	—
	(iii)	Number of persons dwelling therein	—
† (b)		Number of cases of over- crowding reported during the year	2
(c)	(i)	Number of cases of over- crowding relieved during the year	6
	(ii)	Number of persons concerned in such cases	35

*Information not available.

† Many cases of overcrowding were reported on Housing Application forms, but only a survey would give a true picture.

HOUSING CONDITIONS.

There are approximately 311 back to back houses and 374 single back houses in the Borough.

Approximately 4,000 houses have no fixed bath, the same number share closet accommodation and about 4,500 share common yards. A large percentage of the houses may be termed obsolescent and call for a vigorous housing programme immediately the list of housing applicants is reduced to such a size as will permit the start of such operations. In order to assess the future housing needs arrangements ought to be going ahead for a complete housing survey of the area.

The Sanitary Inspector has continued with the work of interviewing applicants for houses and classifying their applications. At the end of 1949 there were 402 applications on the Register. Of this number 121 were without separate homes.

Table 15 (2) gives the record of post-war housing.

Table 15. (1).

COUNCIL HOUSES EXISTING PRIOR TO 1939-1945 WAR

Site	No.
Beech Avenue	16
Gladstone Street	4
Lyne Avenue	20
Newshaw Lane	16
Sheffield Road	16
Simmondly Lane	16
Wood Street	6
	—
	94
	—

(2).—SUMMARY OF POST-WAR HOUSING.

Site	Number and Type	Completion
The Acre	50 Temporary Pre-fabricated two-bedroom houses	Completed and occupied 1946-47.
Ditto.	52 Permanent three - bedroom houses	Tender being negotiated for 12.
Ditto.	24 Permanent two-bedroom flats	Tenders let.
Woodcock Grove, Sheffield Road	28 Permanent three - bedroom houses	All occupied by 22nd Jan., 1949
Ditto.	8 Permanent one-bedroom flats	All occupied by 18th Sept., 1948
Bankswood Close	22 Permanent three - bedroom houses	All occupied by 5th March, 1949
Newlands Drive	20 Permanent two-bedroom flats	Twelve occupied by 26th June, 1950.
Ditto.	34 Permanent three - bedroom houses	Twelve occupied by 24th July, 1950.
On sites to be determined	Further permanent houses.	Contemplated.

Section E.

Food.

Section E.—Food.

CLEAN FOOD CAMPAIGN

The Health Department is co-operating with the British Tourist and Holidays Board in the clean food campaign.

An exhibition board was prepared and put on show in the Electricity Board and Gas Board Showrooms for about one month. This was photographed and appeared in the local press together with an article by the Sanitary Inspector. A copy was sent to the Ministry of Food in August, 1949.

The British Tourist and Holidays Board supplied a quantity of plaques, etc., to food premises holding catering licences, and the Town Council supported the Health Department by ordering a sufficient quantity of further plaques in order that all food premises throughout the Borough might be supplied. These were duly received and distributed and are displayed in appropriate positions for the benefit of the staffs of such premises. Prior to this, at intervals food shops were supplied with the plaques "Now Wash your Hands," the leaflet "The Customers Health is in your Hands" and a circular from the Medical Officer of Health giving hints on the necessary precautions to prevent food-poisoning.

The clean food campaign will be continued by visits and education of foodhandlers in hygienic handling of foodstuffs. Early in 1950 it is intended to address a selected audience on clean food and to show the film "Another case of Food Poisoning." The Campaign has been well received.

MILK.

The Milk and Dairies Regulations 1949, came into operation on 1st October, 1949, taking the place of the Milk and Dairies Regulations, 1936-43.

On and after 1st October 1949, the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries became responsible for registration of dairy farmers and dairy farms and the Town Council for the registration of dairies other than dairy farms and of distributors.

The Milk (Special Designation) (Raw Milk) Regulations, 1949, and the Milk (Special Designation) (Pasteurised and Sterilised Milk) Regulations, 1949 also came into force on 1st October, 1949. The special designations now authorised are:—

Tuberculin Tested.

Accredited (until 1st October, 1954).

Pasteurised.

Sterilised.

and in appropriate cases

Tuberculin Tested Milk (Pasteurised).

Tuberculin Tested Milk (Sterilised).

The use of special designations is still voluntary except in an area called in the Milk (Special Designations) Act, 1949, a 'Specified area.' In such an area a special designation becomes obligatory for the purpose of all sales by retail of milk, for human consumption (except catering sales). Glossop has not been declared a 'Specified area.'

The above mentioned regulations are long, and provide among other things for registration, inspection and health of cattle; buildings and water supplies; production; treatment; handling and storage of milk; infection; protection against contamination; cleaning and storage of vessels, and the conveyance and distribution of milk.

Whilst the authority to enforce sanitary conditions of production is now the responsibility of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries a large amount of other work has been thrown on to Health Departments in the licensing and registration of dealers and distributors. The licenses are renewable annually. The Town Council is the responsible authority regarding such matters as infection of milk, cleansing and storage of vessels, etc., conveyance and distribution of milk, drainage and water supplies.

In October, 1949, the Health Committee were supplied with notes on the new law setting out all the main provisions.

Licenses and registrations at 31st December, 1949 were as follows:-

Table 16.

(1). Licenses and Supplementary Licenses (Annual).

Dealers Licenses	33
Supplementary "Tuberculin Tested" Milk	2
„ „ "Pasteurised" Milk	2
„ „ "Sterilised" Milk	1

(2). Registrations.

Distributors of Milk elsewhere than from dairy farms... 35.

Testing for Milk Fat.

Seven samples were tested by the Sanitary Inspector on the Gerber Test apparatus for the percentage of milk fat; the average for all samples was 3.53 per cent.

Chemical Analysis.

The Public Analyst (H. Heap, Esq.) analysed 22 formal samples of milk, 18 of which were reported genuine. Four were slightly deficient in either fats or non-fatty solids, and one was of a more serious character.

One dairyman was interviewed and a warning given.

Cleanliness and Safety of Milk.

Details in Table below are of samples taken to ascertain cleanliness and safety of milk sold within the Borough.

During the very hot Summer of 1949, difficulty was experienced in keeping milk from souring. Sampling was carried out in the street during course of delivery and these facts should be borne in mind when the exceptionally large number of unsatisfactory samples is considered.

The temperature of mains tap water is often too high for the satisfactory cooling of milk during a long spell of hot weather such as was experienced last year. This is where the dairyman with a good supply of cool spring water can often obtain better results in Summer-time.

The unsatisfactory phosphatase sample was of milk from a local dairyman, who stated at the time of sampling that it was pasteurised milk. It seems that this milk must have been mixed with raw milk.

No tubercle bacilli were found in the thirty-one samples submitted for biological examination. During the past ten years only one case of tubercle contaminated milk has been found.

Table 17. EXAMINATION OF MILK SUPPLIES.

Designation.	NATURE OF TEST.									
	Methylene Blue. (Samples taken—33)		Coliform Test. (Samples taken—33)		Tubercle Bacilli. (Samples taken—31)†		Phosphatase Test. (Samples taken—3)		Gerber Tests (Samples taken—7†)	
	Satis- factory	Un- satisfactory	Satis- factory	Un- satisfactory	Satis- factory	Un- satisfactory	Satis- factory	Un- satisfactory	Satis- factory	Un- satisfactory
Raw Milk ...	25	8	16	17	29†	—	—	—	5†	—
Pasteurised ...	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	1	2	—

† 1 Sample of goat's milk.

FOOD AND DRUGS.

The tables below give details of the food and drugs work for 1949 from which it will be seen that 22 formal and 40 informal samples were taken.

Table 18. (1). Samples taken—Food and Drugs Act, 1938.

Article	Number Examined		Number adulterated or otherwise giving rise to irregularity	
	Formal	Informal	Formal	Informal
Almond Paste	—	1	—	—
Almond Substitute	—	1	—	—
Almond Tarts	—	1	—	—
Bakewell Tarts	—	2	—	—
Baking Powder	—	1	—	—
Bicarbonate of Soda	—	1	—	—
Cooking Apples	—	1	—	—
Cream of Tartar	—	1	—	—
Digene (Stomach Powder)	—	1	—	—
Flap Jack Cakes	—	1	—	—
Fruit Slices	—	1	—	—
Gelatine	—	1	—	—
Glycerine, Lemon and				
Ipecacuanha Mixture	—	1	—	—
Glycerine (Pure)	—	2	—	—
Ground Gelatine	—	1	—	—
Ground Ginger	—	2	—	—
Ham, Beef and other				
Meat (Paste)	—	2	—	—
Iron Jelloids (with				
Quinine)	—	1	—	—
Junket Powder				
(Unsweetened)	—	1	—	—
Lemon Tarts... ..	—	1	—	—
Linctus	—	1	—	—
Macaroons	—	1	—	—
Malt Vinegar	—	1	—	—
Milk	22	—	4	—
Oatmeal (fine)	—	1	—	—
Olive Oil	—	1	—	—
Potted Meat... ..	—	1	—	—
Sago	—	1	—	—
Salmon, Shrimp and other				
Fish (Paste)	—	1	—	—
Sausage (Beef)	—	2	—	—
Sausage (Pork)	—	2	—	—
Spaghetti Pearls... ..	—	1	—	—
Tapioca	—	1	—	—
Tartaric Acid	—	1	—	—
White Pepper	—	1	—	—
Totals	22	40	4	—

(2). Adulterated Samples—Food and Drugs Act, 1938.

Sample No.	Article	Whether Formal, Informal, or Private	Nature of Adulteration or Irregularity	Observations
213	Milk	Formal	F.D. 15 per cent	Warning given ; Follow-up Sample Satisfactory.
215	Milk	„	F.D. 5 per cent	No Warning given Follow-up Sample Satisfactory.
222	Milk	„	N.F.S.D. 0.95 per cent	Follow-up Samples Satisfactory.
223	Milk	„	N.F.S.D. 0.59 per cent	—ditto—

F.D.—Fat Deficiency.

N.F.S.D.—Non-Fatty Solids Deficiency.

FOOD STANDARDS AND LABELLING.

No irregularities were discovered during 1949.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1938 (SECTION 14)**Registration of Food Premises.**

Forty-five applications for registration under the Act were received. Forty-four were registered. One was withdrawn.

The total number of Certificates of Registration granted is now 129, but not all these premises are in use. The registration is in connection with premises used for the sale and manufacture of ice-cream or the preparation or manufacture of preserved food intended for sale. These premises are required to be kept at a very high standard of cleanliness and receive special attention from the Health Department Staff.

MERCHANDISE MARKS ACT, 1926.

In seven instances in 1948 shop keepers were requested to label foreign imports in accordance with Orders made under the Act. No default was noted in 1949.

CATERING LICENCES.

There is an arrangement whereby the Food Office notifies the Health Department of applications received for catering licences.

On receipt of this information the premises in question are inspected by the Sanitary Inspector and a result of findings notified to the Food Office.

As a direct result of this arrangement improvements were secured at six of these premises during 1949.

FOOD POISONING.

No case of food poisoning was reported during the year.

. ICE CREAM.

The sale of ice-cream increased considerably during the year under review when eighteen additional premises were registered under the Food and Drugs Act, 1938. This increase in registered ice-cream premises throws additional responsibility on the Health Department. At the time of writing fifty-three such premises are registered.

Thirty-six samples were taken, as against nine the previous year, and delivered by car to the Public Health Laboratory at Monsall.

A summary of the results gives the following information:-

Number sampled at Shops.	Placed in Provisional Grade.
17	1
3	2
5	3
6	4
Number sampled at Cinema.	
3	1
1	3
Number sampled at Canteen.	
1	1

Much time and trouble is spent in investigating the reason for samples placed in the lower provisional grades in order to effect a remedy. This often entails the co-operation of the Authorities from whose district the ice-cream originated.

Ice-cream is manufactured on only one premise in the Borough; the remainder is brought in from outside.

It is a requirement of the Town Council that the sale of ice-cream is not permitted from premises selling specified "dirty" commodities such as vegetables and the standard to be attained requires the provision of modern sanitary accommodation.

MEAT AND FOOD INSPECTION.

The meat allocation for this Borough was transferred from the Government Abattoirs at Manchester to that at Stalybridge early in the year and the Sanitary Inspector (Mr. Dunsmore) commenced duties at the Abattoir in September on a rota of one week in three for a period of six months when the matter was to be reviewed in the light of experience.

Allocations for Stalybridge, Glossop, Longdendale and Tintwistle are made from the Stalybridge Depot and a one hundred per cent meat inspection service is maintained by the Sanitary Inspectors of Stalybridge and Glossop.

It will be observed that the present day vehicles used for transporting meat in this Borough are a considerable improvement on the former types.

Table 19. A.—Food Unfit for Human Consumption
(Excluding Slaughterhouse Work).

Nature of Food.	Weight.				
	Tons.	cwts.	qrs.	lbs.	ozs.
Anchovies	—	—	1	—	—
Apple Pulp... ..	—	14	—	—	—
Apricots	—	5	—	6	8
Baked Beans	—	—	—	1	—
Barracouta (Fish Fillets)	—	—	—	—	7
Beans (Canned)	—	—	—	2	11½
Beans in Tomato	—	—	—	2	—
Beans (Stringless)	—	—	—	1	—
Beef (Boneless Fore)	—	1	1	27	—
Beef (Boneless Hind)	—	1	—	20	—
Beef (Dehydrated)	—	—	—	6	—
Beef (Hind)	—	—	—	20	—
Beef Loaf (minced) with cereal	—	—	—	2	4
Beetroot (Jar)	—	—	—	1	8
Bovril	—	—	—	—	8
Brawn (Dutch Pork)	—	—	—	8	—
Brisling	—	—	—	—	3¾
Butter	—	—	—	—	8
Cabbage (Red)	—	—	—	4	8
Cake	—	—	3	—	4
Carrots	—	—	—	1	3½
Cheese (Trimnings)	—	—	—	4	—
Cherries (Glazed)	—	—	—	2	—
Corned Beef with Cereal... ..	—	—	—	—	12
Crab Paste	—	—	—	—	3¾
Crawfish	—	—	—	—	8
Damsons (Ulster)	—	—	—	7	8
Dates	—	—	3	1	—
Fat (Digestor) (Beef Bones)	—	—	3	16	—
Flour (Self-Raising)	—	—	2	20	—
Fruit Juice	—	—	—	2	—
Grapes	—	—	—	15	—
Gravy Browning	—	—	—	1	2
Ham	—	—	—	20	8
Jam	—	—	—	5	—
Kippers... ..	—	—	1	—	—
Koo	—	—	—	14	—
Mango Chutney Liquor	—	10	3	20	—
Marmalade	—	—	—	2	—
Meat (Luncheon) (Hungary)	—	—	—	2	8
Milk (Canned)	—	—	2	8	11
Milk Puddings	—	—	—	13	—
Minerals	—	—	—	2	8
Mint (Bottled)	—	—	—	—	3

	Tons.	cwts.	qrs.	lbs.	ozs.
Mushrooms	—	13	3	4	8
Olives (Jar)	—	—	—	—	12
Onions	—	—	—	7	8
Pan Yan	—	—	3	5	1
Parkin	—	—	—	6	4
Pate de foie	—	—	—	—	5½
Peaches (Sliced)	—	—	—	1	—
Peas (Canned)	—	—	—	5	0½
Peas (Dried)	—	—	3	9	—
Peas (Processed)	—	—	—	1	—
Picalilli	—	1	2	12	—
Pickles (Mixed)	—	1	1	8	12
Plums (Magnum)	—	—	—	14	8
Pork (Danish)	—	—	—	1	13
Pork in Natural Juice	—	—	—	2	—
Prem	—	—	—	4	—
Prunes (Dried)	—	—	2	1	8
Prunes in Syrup	—	—	3	9	7
Raisins	—	—	—	17	—
Salmon (Grade 1)	—	—	—	—	15½
Sardines	—	—	—	1	4
Sauce	—	—	—	4	7
Sauce (Kep)	—	—	3	12	—
Semolina	—	—	—	1	—
Sheep	—	—	1	7	—
Sild	—	—	—	—	3½
Soup (Canned)	—	—	—	3	10
Sugar	—	2	3	20	—
Sugar (Granulated)	—	—	1	—	—
Sultanas	—	—	—	4	—
Thyme	—	—	2	—	—
Tomatoes (Italian)	—	—	—	8	2½
Tomatoes (Plum)	—	—	—	2	3
Tomato Pulp	—	—	2	20	4
Tomato Puree	1	6	0	12	12
Tomato Syrup	—	—	3	9	7
Veal Loaf	—	—	—	5	12
Vinegar	—	—	—	—	10
Whalemeat	—	—	—	1	—
Whey (Condensed)	—	3	2	—	—
Total ...	4	14	2	14	3

B.—Slaughtered under M.O.F. Licence.

During the year 99 pigs were slaughtered in the Borough under Ministry of Food Licences and examined by the Sanitary Inspector. These were pig club and cottagers' pigs. The number killed was more than twice that for 1948. The following parts were found to be unfit.

Condemned.	No.	Condition or Disease.
Heads	5	Tuberculosis
Lungs	6	Congestion
do.	2	Tuberculosis
do.	1	Pleurisy
Liver	2	Tuberculosis
do.	1	Abscesses
Mesentery	2	Tuberculosis
Rops	1	Tuberculosis
Whole pig and		Generalised
All Offal	1	Tuberculosis

C.—CARCASSES INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED

Meat inspection at Stalybridge Slaughterhouse for the year ending 31st December, 1949.

	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed	825	715	143	6019	2
Number inspected	825	715	143	6019	2
All Diseases except ...					
Tuberculosis :—					
Whole carcasses con-					
demned	—	3	1	10	—
Carcases of which some					
part or organ was					
condemned	333	167	3	510	—
Percentage of the num-					
ber inspected affected					
with disease other than					
tuberculosis	40.35	23.78	2.798	8.640	—
Tuberculosis Only :—					
Whole carcasses con-					
demned	6	14	—	—	—
Carcases of which some					
part or organ was					
condemned	181	381	1	5	—
Percentage of the num-					
ber inspected affected					
with tuberculosis.	22.67	55.25	.6993	.0832	—

We are indebted to the Stalybridge Health Department for supplying this data.

Section F.

Prevalence and Control over
Infectious and other
Diseases.

Section F.—Prevalence and Control over Infectious and other Diseases

OBSERVATIONS.

From the table herein it will be seen that during 1949 no case of Diphtheria was notified. In 1947 and 1948 also there were nil returns for Diphtheria. To find a previous nil return we must go back to the year 1932. One case of poliomyelitis—man of 30 years—was notified and sent to hospital. He appears to have made a good recovery.

It will be recalled that early in the year there was an Influenza epidemic on the Continent and the Ministry of Health was anxious that all authorities should be prepared for any outbreak over here. In Glossop we distributed 1,000 Influenza Health Hints Leaflets to the larger factories.

SPECIMENS SUBMITTED FOR EXAMINATION.

	Positive.	Negative
Diphtheria	—	19
Alimentary Infection	—	7
Hæmolytic Streptococci	6	19
Vincent's Angina	—	16
Tuberculosis	2	—

DIPHTHERIA.

The number of children immunised against Diphtheria in 1949 was:—

Pre-School Children	393
School Children	83
	—
Total	476
	—

Total numbers immunised:—

Age Group 0—4 (inclusive): 944; 67.4 per cent immunised.

Age Group 5—14 (inclusive): 1951, 95.5 per cent immunised.

TUBERCULOSIS.

No action was necessary in 1949 under the prevention of Tuberculosis Regulations, 1925, or the Public Health Act, 1925.

There is no change in the organisation since last year.

Table 20. New Cases and Mortality during 1949.

Age Periods.	New Cases.				Deaths.			
	Respiratory		Non- Respiratory		Respiratory		Non- Respiratory	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1 ...	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
5 ...	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
15 ...	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	—
25 ...	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
45 ...	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
55 ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
65 and upwards	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	4	3	—	3	1	—	—	—

The names of all persons who died from tuberculosis had been registered prior to death as tuberculosis cases.

Is there evidence of excessive incidence of, or mortality from, tuberculosis in a particular occupation in the area?
No.

The Chest Clinic in Surrey Street is closed and patients now go to the Chest Clinic at Ashton for investigation and treatment.

Table 21. INFECTIOUS DISEASES, 1949.

Disease.	AGE.												Total Notified	Sent to Hospital
	Under 1 year	1 to 2 years	2 to 3 years	3 to 4 years	4 to 5 years	5 to 10 years	10 to 15 years	15 to 20 years	20 to 35 years	35 to 45 years	45 to 65 years	Over 65 years		
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	—	—	4	2	3	17	—	—	—	1	—	—	27	16
Enteric Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia (Acute Primary.)	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	3	—
Pneumonia (Influenzal)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—
Meningitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Erysipelas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Dysentery	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Encephalitis Lethargica	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Poliomyelitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—
Chickenpox	1	—	1	1	3	26	1	—	—	—	—	—	33	1
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Zymotic Diarrhoea (under 2 years)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Typhoid	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	2	19	18	8	12	18	2	—	1	—	—	—	80	—
Whooping Cough	—	2	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—
Pulmonary Tuberculosis—Notified	M FM	FM FM	FM FM	FM FM	FM FM	FM FM	FM FM	FM FM	FM FM	FM FM	FM FM	FM FM	M F	9
” ” Died	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 2	2	2	—	4	3
Other Tuberculosis—Notified	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—
” ” Died	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3

INFESTATION.

Children infested with lice are disinfested by means of a D.D.T. preparation.

Regarding Scabies, Benzyl Benzoate cream is used.

INDEX.

Section	A—Statistics of the Area.
„	B—Health Services.
„	C—Sanitary Circumstances.
„	D—Housing.
„	E—Food.
„	F—Infectious and Other Diseases.

	Page.
Abortion—Mortality	8
Adulterated Samples—Food and Drugs Act, 1938 ...	48
Animals, Diseases of	35
Bacteriological Specimens—General Diseases	12 52
Bakehouses	27 28
Bedding etc., Destruction of	34
Birth Rates	6 7 9
Buildings, New, Alterations and Extensions	26 38
Camping Sites	28
Catering Licences	48
Chemical Analysis—Milk	45
Classified List of Shops	30
Clean Food Campaign	44
Cleanliness and Safety of Milk	46
Council Houses prior to 1939-1945 War	41
Cowsheds, Dairies and Milkshops	26
Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops	26
Death, Causes of, Civilians only	8
Death Rates	6 7 9
Destruction of Bedding, etc.	34
Diphtheria	54
Diseases of Animals	35
Disinfection and Disinfestation	34
Disinfection of Infected Rooms	34
Drainage and Sewerage	23
Drugs—Sampling, etc.	13 47
Explosives Acts	35
Factories, Workshops and Workplaces	27
Food	44
Food and Drugs Act, 1938—Adulterated Samples ...	48
Food and Drugs Act, 1938—Registration of Food Premises	48
Food and Drugs—Sampling, etc.	13 47
Food-Poisoning	49
Food Standards and Labelling	48
Food Unfit for Human Consumption	50

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